

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1788.

Harrisburg, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania,

September 3, 1788.

AGREEDBLY to a circular letter which originated in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a conference such of the citizens of this state, who conceive that a revision of the Federal System lately proposed for the Government of these United States is necessary; a number of gentlemen from the city of Philadelphia, and counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bedford, Fayette, Washington, Franklin, Dauphin and Huntingdon, assembled at this place for the said purpose, viz.

Hon. George Bryan, Esq; John Lytle,
Charles Pettit, John Dickey,
Blair McClenachan, Honorable John Smiley,
Richard Backhouse, Albert Gallatin,
James Hanna, James Marshall,
Joseph Gardner, Benjamin Elliott,
James Mercer, Richard Baird,
Benjamin Blyth, James Crooks,
Robert Whitehill, John A. Hanna,
John Jordan, John Rodgers,
William Sterrett, Thomas Murray,
William Rodgers, Robert McKee,
Adam Orth, John Kean,
William Petricken, Daniel Bradley,
Jonathan Hoge, Robert Smith,
John Bishop, James Anderson,
Daniel Montgomery,

Blair McClenachan, Esq; was unanimously elected Chairman, and John A. Hanna, Esq; Secretary.

After free discussion and mature deliberation had upon the subject before them, the following resolutions and propositions were adopted.

The ratification of the federal constitution having formed a new era in the American world, highly interesting to all the citizens of the United States, it is not less the duty than the privilege of every citizen, to examine with attention the principles and probable effects of a system, on which the happiness or misery of the present, as well as future generations, so much depend. In the course of such examination, many of the good citizens of the state of Pennsylvania have found their apprehensions excited that the constitution, in its present form, contains in it some principles which may be perverted to purposes injurious to the rights of free citizens, and some ambiguities which may probably lead to contentions incompatible with order and good government: in order to remedy these inconveniences, and to avert the apprehended dangers, it has been thought expedient that delegates, chosen by those who wish for early amendments in the said constitution, should meet together for the purpose of deliberating on the subject, and uniting in some constitutional plan for obtaining the amendments which they may deem necessary.

We, the conference assembled for the purpose aforesaid, agree in opinion:

That a federal government only can preserve the liberties and secure the happiness of the inhabitants of a country so extensive as these United States; and experience having taught us, that the ties of our union, under the articles of confederation, were so weak as to deprive us of some of the greatest advantages we had a right to expect from it. We are fully convinced that a more efficient government is indispensably necessary; but although the constitution proposed for the United States is likely to obviate most of the inconveniences we labored under; yet several parts of it appear so exceptionable to us, that we are clearly of opinion considerable amendments are essentially necessary: in full confidence however of obtaining a revision of such exceptionable parts by a General Convention, and from a desire to harmonize with our fellow-citizens, we are induced to acquiesce in the organization of the said constitution.

We are sensible that a large number of the citizens both in this and the other states, who gave their assent to its being carried into execution, previous to any amendments, were actuated more by the fear of the dangers that might arise from delays, than by a conviction of its being perfect; we therefore hope they will concur with us in pursuing every peaceable method of obtaining a speedy revision of the constitution in the mode therein provided; and when we reflect on the present circumstances of the union, we can entertain no doubt that motives of conciliation, and the dictates of policy and prudence, will conspire to induce every man of true federal principles to give his support to a measure, which is not only calculated to recommend the new constitution to the approbation and support of every class of citizens, but even necessary to prevent the total defection of some members of the union.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments we have agreed to the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the people of this state to acquiesce in the organization of the said government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means lose sight of the grand object of obtaining very considerable amendments and alterations, which we consider essential to preserve the peace and harmony of the union, and those invaluable privileges for which so much blood and treasure have been recently expended.

2. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to obtain a speedy revision of said constitution by a general convention.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to effect this desirable end, a petition be presented to the Legislature of this state, requesting that honorable body to take the earliest opportunity to make application for that purpose to the new Congress.

The petition proposed is as follows:

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Petition and Representation of the Subscribers,

HUMBLY SHew,

THAT your petitioners possess sentiments completely federal: being convinced that a confederacy of republican states, and no other can secure political liberty, happiness and safety, throughout a territory so extended as the United States of America. They are well apprized of the necessity of devolving extensive powers to Congress, and of vesting the Supreme Legislature with every power and resource of a general nature; and consequently they acquiesce in the general system of government framed by the late federal convention, in full confidence, however, that the same will be revised without delay: for however worthy of approbation

the general principles and out lines of the said system may be, your petitioners conceive that amendments in some parts of the plan are essential, not only to the preservation of such rights and privileges as ought to be preserved in the respective states, and in the citizens thereof, but to the fair and unembarrassed operation of the GOVERNMENT in its various departments. And as provision is made in the constitution itself for the making of such amendments as may be deemed necessary; and your petitioners are desirous of obtaining the amendments which occur to them as more immediately desirable and necessary, in the mode admitted by such provision,

They pray that your Honorable House, as the representatives of the people in this commonwealth, will, in the course of your present session, take such measures as you in your wisdom shall deem most effectual and proper to obtain a revision and amendment of the constitution of the United States, in such parts and in such manner as have been or shall be pointed out by the Conventions or Assemblies of the respective states; and that such revision be by a General Convention of representatives from the several states in the Union.

Your petitioners consider the amendments pointed out in the propositions hereto subjoined as essentially necessary, and as such they suggest them to your notice, submitting to your wisdom the order in which they shall be presented to the consideration of the United States.

The Amendments proposed are as follow, viz.

I. That Congress shall not exercise any powers whatsoever, but such as are expressly given to that body by the constitution of the United States; nor shall any authority, power or jurisdiction, be assumed or exercised by the executive or judiciary departments of the union under colour or pretence of construction or fiction: But all the rights of sovereignty, which are not by the said constitution expressly and plainly vested in the Congress, shall be deemed to remain with, and shall be exercised by the several states in union according to their respective constitutions: And that every reserve of the rights of individuals, made by the several constitutions of the states in union to the citizens and inhabitants of each state respectively, shall remain inviolate, except so far as they are expressly and manifestly yielded or narrowed by the national constitution.

Article 1. Section 2. Paragraph 3.

II. That the number of representatives be for the present, one for every twenty thousand inhabitants according to the present estimated numbers in the several states, and continue in that proportion till the whole number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; and then to be so proportioned and modified as not to exceed that number, till the proportion of one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants shall amount to the same number of two hundred.

Section 3.

III. That Senators, though chosen for six years, shall be liable to be recalled, or superseded by other appointments, by the respective legislatures of the states, at any time.

Section 4.

IV. That Congress shall not have power to make or alter regulations concerning the time, place and manner of electing senators and representatives, except in case of neglect or refusal by the state to make regulations for the purpose; and then only for such time as such neglect or refusal shall continue.

Section 8.

V. That when Congress shall require supplies, which are to be raised by direct taxes, they shall demand from the several states their respective quotas thereof, giving a reasonable time to each state to procure and pay the same; and if any state shall refuse, neglect or omit to raise and pay the same within such limited time, then Congress shall have power to assess, levy and collect the quota of such state, together with interest for the same from the time of such delinquency, upon the inhabitants and estates therein, in such manner as they shall by law direct; provided that no poll-tax be imposed.

Section 8.

VI. That no standing army of regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of both Houses in Congress.

Section 8.

VII. That the clause respecting the exclusive legislation over a district not exceeding ten miles square, be qualified by a proviso that such right of legislation extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good order thereof.

Article 1. Section 8.

VIII. That each state respectively shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia thereof, whenever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, but when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion: And when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to such fines, penalties and punishments only, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state; nor shall the militia of any state be continued in actual service longer than two months under any call of Congress, without the consent of the legislature of such state, or, in their recess, the executive authority thereof.

Section 9.

IX. That the clause respecting vessels bound to or from any one of the states be explained.

Article 3. Section 1.

X. That Congress establish no court other than the Supreme Court, except such as shall be necessary for determining causes of admiralty jurisdiction.

Section 2. Paragraph 2.

XI. That a proviso be added at the end of the second clause of the second section of the third article, to the following effect, viz. Provided, That such appellate jurisdiction, in all cases of common law cognizance, be by writ of error, and confined to matters of law only; and that no such writ of error shall be admitted, except in revenue cases, unless the matter in controversy exceed the value of three thousand dollars.

Article 6. Paragraph 2.

XII. That to article 6, clause 2, be added the following proviso, viz. Provided always, That no treaty which shall hereafter be made, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States, or of any particular state, until such treaty shall have been laid before and assented to by the House of Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be committed to the Chairman for publication.

BLAIR McCLENACHAN, Chairman.

Attest. JOHN A. HANNA, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a copy of a subscription for immediately redeeming the whole of the paper money of the last emission now standing, and for destroying the same. It is published for the information of the public. Those who have demands on the Treasury of this State for interest or otherwise, and those who have the bills of said emission on hand, have now an opportunity of promoting both their own interest and that of the public, by subscribing thereto; and their subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Comptroller General's Office.

WHEREAS the Legislature of Pennsylvania did, by an act passed the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, cause the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to be emitted in bills of credit of this state, one hundred thousand pounds of which were granted as a fund for paying the public creditors, and the remainder to be loaned on interest upon mortgages of real estate in this Commonwealth; and whereas, in order to establish and preserve the value of said bills, they were made receivable in all the revenues of the state, without exception, and in all debts due to the state, for which specie might before have been demanded; and whereas certain funds were also at the same time established for sinking and destroying twenty thousand pounds of the said bills annually and every year, until the whole shall be redeemed; and hitherto the said annual sum has been redeemed conformably, so that by this means sixty thousand pounds thereof have been brought into the Treasury of the state, forty thousand pounds of which have been counted and actually burnt, and the remainder is also nearly prepared therefor. And whereas by an act of the legislature, passed the 27th day of November, in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, the principal of the money lent on mortgages as aforesaid, and payable in annual instalments, was at the same time became due and discharged directed to be paid by the Trustees of the Loan Office to the Treasurer, to be also counted and burnt; by which means somewhat more than seven thousand pounds have been redeemed, making the whole sum so redeemed to amount to about sixty seven thousand pounds; so that the whole sum which is unredeemed amounts to about eighty three thousand pounds: And whereas, from various causes, the current value of the said bills hath declined since they were emitted, inasmuch that for some time past they have ceased to pass as a currency, and instead of being a medium of commerce, have become an article of commerce, and are now bought and sold at much less value than is expressed on the face of the bills: And whereas, notwithstanding the depreciation, they continue to be received by the state in all payments as specie, in the manner originally agreed, so that nothing else is paid into the State Treasury, for the support of government the payment of the public creditors, or for any other purpose: whereby the Commonwealth loses considerably, being obliged to part with the paper at a discount, in discharging the current incidental expenses of government; the officers of government lose by receiving their salaries, and wages for their services therein; and the public creditors sink a great proportion of their interest by the depreciation also: and whereas since the bills aforesaid have ceased to circulate as money, the only remaining use or demand hath been created by purchasing them to pay public debts, taxes or imposts and remote from the seat of government they cannot be obtained so cheap, whereby the taxes operate unequally upon the citizens throughout the state, and by the payments which are made in specie by such as have not and cannot procure the paper bills of credit, a door is opened for fraud, by the collectors of public revenues purchasing up the bills of credit at a discount, with the public money they so receive. Therefore in order to put a stop to these evils, by immediately redeeming and destroying the whole of the said bills of credit, as well as in consideration of the engagements of re-payment herein after mentioned to be made.

We the Subscribers do severally promise to pay, or cause to be paid, to the Treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing the date hereof, in the said bills of credit, or in specie, the sums of money placed opposite to our respective names. And for the true and faithful payment thereof, each of us doth separately and respectively bind himself, his heirs, executors and administrators in a penalty of double the sum expressed opposite to our respective names as aforesaid — and in case of none payment of the sum subscribed as aforesaid, at the period aforesaid, we do hereby authorize and empower the Attorney General of the state or any other Attorney of the Supreme Court, or of any of the Courts of Common Pleas of this state, to confess judgment or judgments in one or more declaration or declarations, filed in one or more of the said courts, as occasion may require, against us respectively for the aforesaid penalty.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year opposite to our names respectively written.

Provided always, that the aforesaid obligation shall not be in force, or of any effect until the sums subscribed opposite to the names of the subscribers herein shall amount to eighty three thousand pounds. — And provided also, that the same obligation shall not have any force or effect against the subscribers, until the Legislature shall by their act declare their acceptance of the money so subscribed, and upon the following terms, that is to say, First, That the whole sum so paid into the Treasury in the bills aforesaid shall be immediately after counted and burnt by their Committee; and that when specie shall be paid in by any subscriber, such specie shall be kept for the exclusive purpose of changing the bills of credit aforesaid for holders who present them at the Treasury. Second, That the Legislature shall direct the Treasurer of the state to give each and every subscriber, upon payment of his subscription, obligatory certificates, in four equal parts; one fourth part to be paid at the Treasury on or before the 31st day of December, 1789; another fourth part at the same place, on the same day and month of the year 1790; one other fourth part at the same place, on the same day and month in the year 1791; and the residuary fourth part at the place aforesaid, on or before the same day and month of the year 1792; which said certificates shall be made payable in specie to the

lender, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, at the several periods aforesaid. Third, That the faith and honor of the state, together with the funds already pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit aforesaid, in annual payments of £. 20,000 every year, be and continue assigned for the payment of these certificates to the holders respectively as they become due. And, Fourth, That the quota money due and to become due on mortgages in the last public Loan Office, and the monies arising therefrom, now appropriated to redeem and sink the said bills of credit, be also assigned as a further security for the payment of the certificates aforesaid, at the period when the same shall respectively become due.

Sketch of some of the Advantages to Subscribers to this Plan.

Those who subscribe will either be persons who have this money by them, who design immediately to purchase it, or who have demands upon the Public Treasury.

To the two former, the following advantages will arise; that by subscribing one third part of their sum in paper, they will make the remaining two thirds as valuable as the whole is at present; and for the third part, which will be clear gain to them, they will have the obligation of the state, and certain funds insuring them that the same will be paid in specie; also, one fourth in one year, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years, from the present time. To illustrate this—Suppose I have £. 15,00 paper money; this is at present worth and will bring me £. 1000 specie; but I subscribe £. 500 hereto; by this I make the remaining £. 1000 equal in value to what the whole now is, and I have gained £. 500, which I shall receive in specie also as aforesaid.

[For the Remainder see the Fourth Page.]

B O S T O N, September 5.

We learn from Providence, Rhode Island, that Mr. Knight Dexter, of that town, has patriotically offered to contribute ten acres of good land, in the town of Providence, towards establishing a MANUFACTORY.

Sept. 6. It is with great pleasure we inform our readers, that the buildings and works, in which the manufactory of SAIL CLOTH and GLASS are intended to be carried on—the one in Nassau-street, and the other in Essex-street, are prosecuting with the utmost vigour—and promise soon to be completed, and to give employment to a great number of persons, especially females, who now “eat the bread of idleness,” from the want of some calling whereby they may gain an honest livelihood.

L I T C H F I E L D, September 1.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of veracity and information, to his father in this town, dated Mouth of Muskingum, July 21st. 1788.

“The preparations which were made for a treaty with the Indians are abandoned; and Governor St. Clair has sent an express to the Indians, to give them their choice, of either peace or war; and it is the earnest wish of most people here that war may be the result.

“At this time, we have every kind of garden vegetables in great abundance, such as beans, corn, potatoes, cucumbers, &c. and the New-England settlers corn appears exceedingly flourishing, and they grow more and more enamoured with the country.”

N E W - Y O R K, September 12.

A Halifax paper of August 21st has the following:—Tuesday last arrived here his Majesty's ship Resource, Captain Minchin, with two American vessels, taken at Crow Harbour, for trading contrary to the treaty of peace; one of them is the schooner Polly, Captain Clark, belonging to Boston; the other is the schooner Nancy, Captain Saunders, from Rhode-Island.

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, September 10.

On the 3d inst. there was a joint-meeting of the Hon. the Council and General Assembly of this state, when the following appointments were made: JOHN CHETWON, Esq; of Elizabeth-Town, Counsellor at Law, third Justice of the Supreme Court, in the room of JOHN CLEVELAND, Esq; removed to the Western Territory. RICHARD HOWELL, Esq; Clerk of Supreme Court, in the room of WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUTON, Esq; deceased; and JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Esq; re-appointed Attorney-General. These gentlemen, on the day following, were feverally sworn into office before the Honorable Chief-Justice BRARLEY.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 17.

By the United States in Congress assembled, SEPTEMBER 13, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a Constitution for the People of the United States; whereupon Congress, on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, “That the said Report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.” And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such Ratifications, duly authenticated, have been received by Congress, and are filed in the Office of the Secretary—therefore,

RESOLVED, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors, in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place, for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A correspondent remarks, with satisfaction, that notwithstanding Judge B.—n's assertion last spring that the serious Quakers were against the new government, not one of them could be persuaded to favor the Harrisburg meeting with their presence—nor did one German go thither from any of the respectable counties in which they live. A single man only of that worthy and valuable body of citizens appeared, the place of meeting being near, and subjecting him to earnest invitation.

A friend of liberty and government remarks, that however full and fair may be the future consideration of amendments on the part of Pennsylvania, it must give great satisfaction to see the disappointment of the late attempt to procure a pretended representation of the counties at Harrisburg. Pennsylvania never manifested more good sense, nor a greater attachment to good government, than by her evident disapprobation of means so deceitful, secret and inflammatory, as were used to effect this meeting.

Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, sends sixty-nine members, by the votes 69000 electors, to her state legislature, but it seems

they cannot do our public business, but an Upper House must be assembled at Harrisburg. Our state constitution requires that men noted for wisdom and virtue should be chosen, but we do not find that any thing of that kind is required for this Upper House. He further remarks, that in proportion to the electors who met to chuse this unconstitutional body, the city of Philadelphia, instead of five whole members, only sent a little finger and a thumb, the counties of Montgomery, York, Northampton, &c. not the pairing of a nail, the county of Dauphin a head, &c. so that altogether they may be truly said not to make a body.

We hear from Massachusetts, that the inhabitants of that state have refused to chuse their eight federal representatives in such a manner, that each citizen shall have a vote for the whole eight. They claim this mode of voting as a federal right given to them by the federal constitution, and which the state cannot take from them. It is to be hoped the citizens of Pennsylvania will shew the same discernment and zeal in preserving their liberties, by their mode of electing representatives, that have been discovered by the enlightened citizens of Massachusetts. In this mode the characters most noted for wisdom and virtue will be brought forth—local prejudices will be destroyed—and each member of the federal house of representatives will consider himself as the servant (not of a county or district, or of 2 or 3 electing friends) but of the whole state, and his eye will be fixed of course in every vote he gives (not upon pleasing a few of his neighbours by bringing a post-road near their plantations) but upon the commerce—agriculture—and manufactures of every part of the state. The whole state has now become as to Congress, what a county has always been to the state. Let our federal elections be conducted upon the same principles. Let there be but one ticket—Let the most suitable men be taken from any, or from every part of the state—and let the votes be given in, at the same places in which the electors have been accustomed to vote for members of Council and Assembly.

The present state of the penal laws in Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, calls aloud for amendment. The wheel barrow has ceased to be a punishment. It serves only to make bad men worse, and it is therefore unpopular and odious in every part of the state. Why then is it continued in force? Is it because we view the degradation of our species with the same indifference that we view a bull beat, or a cock fight? It is to be hoped not. Let us no longer then neglect to reverence the defaced image of God in our unfortunate fellow-creatures. They are still MEN—and related to us by the ties of a common creator and redeemer. Let the experiment of solitude and labor, to reform criminals and to deter from crimes, be fairly tried in Pennsylvania. It has succeeded in Massachusetts, as well as in many other parts of the world. Legislators of Pennsylvania! Awake to the cries of virtue and humanity. Have compassion upon human nature. Remove from the sight of our citizens, the dreadful spectacles of human misery and depravity, which meet us in every street. Vice springs up too fast in our state without culture. Do not plant and water it every where, by means of the wheel barrow law.

The ship Alliance, Captain Thomas Reed, from Canton, in China, is arrived in our river.

We are informed that there is now at Mr. Peale's Museum, the corner of Lombard and Third-streets, a live Rattlesnake, five feet long. It was received on Thursday last from Maryland, presented by Mr. Charles Crockshank, of Baltimore.

The noted George Sinclair, who has been outlawed, and an accomplice of the Doans, and who was shot and taken last winter in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, and committed to the goal of that county, but found means to effect his escape, was again lately taken in Northampton county, in attempting to commit a robbery on a farmer, and carried to Easton goal; and for the better securing so dangerous a person, he was brought here last Thursday, and safely lodged in the prison of this city.

To the PEOPLE of the United States.

SO much formality was observed by the opposition to the new federal constitution in this state, in forwarding (tho' secretly) a circular letter to every township, and so much pains has been taken to make known every where (but in Pennsylvania) this extraordinary meeting, that to many of you it must have had the appearance of a regular convention. You have been informed, and truly too, that the people were tempted to the measure, by having an exemption from taxes for several years deceitfully promised to them. The authority of Congress was also shamefully asserted to have been obtained. It is not pretended that this was the case universally, for it is believed that in some places no deceptions were observed. At those meetings, however, the numbers were very small, several of them not exceeding one citizen for one hundred who had a right to be there. It appears that several entire counties had so little inclination for the business, that no one inhabitant of them chose to be at the expense or trouble of attending, particularly Lancaster, York, Northampton and Berks, in which four are the great body of the Germans. But to persons at a distance it must have been a matter of curiosity, to know what was the design of this assembly. It is evident that amendments could not be the real object; for the minority of the convention of Pennsylvania, in their address and reasons of dissent, have given their objections, and the principles of the amendments desired by them, with a deal of reasoning and observations. To muster and review their force for THE ENSUING ELECTIONS of state and federal representatives was the object. As the opposition in Pennsylvania has been thus industrious and active to obtain their views in our continental elections, they have no doubt passed on the word, eastward and southward; and tho' the virtue manifested by the minorities of several of the states has been such as to remove all apprehensions of similar conduct on their part, yet the friends of peace and harmony on both sides of the question ought to know the concealed and unwarrantable measures, which some people have pursued in Pennsylvania. It was the circular letter that called this meeting, that held out to the feeble of this commonwealth, and of the rest of the United States, the menacing alternative of adopting the amendments they should prescribe, or the miseries of a civil war. There cannot be a sincere desire for alterations, favorable to public liberty or happiness, in the minds of men thus dictatorial and outrageous. The pure spirits among the oppositions of the other states, the men among them who devoutly love their country and mankind, must be disgusted with such proceedings. They must be fearful of entering on the discussion of even proper amendments with men capable of such practices, and wrought up to such an unhappy frame of mind. In their intemperate debates wisdom could have no share, TRUTH would be hard to find, and PEACE, LIBERTY AND SAFETY might be lost for ever.

A F R E E M A N.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IT has been justly observed, even by the friends of popular governments, that the only evil which they have a tendency to produce is, fluctuation in public affairs. It is our duty, therefore, while we firmly and heartily support our republican system, to guard against this acknowledged inconvenience. I am led to make this reflection, by observing a new plan before the house of Assembly with respect to the Vendue business. On the peace, the very proper measure of erecting three vendue offices in the three departments was adopted, from the actual encrease of the city, and the expected encrease of trade. This was better than having one only, because it puts each officer upon his good behaviour, and it has had its effect; for I do not remember ever to have heard one complaint against either of these officers, either as to civil usage of their customers, or an insinuation of their countenancing the sale of goods dishonestly acquired. I consider them

as in fact three important offices of police, at which a rogue would fear as much to shew his goods, as before the most vigilant justice of the peace. Indeed, it is more dangerous to receivers of stolen goods, because these gentlemen, from former experience in trade and the opportunities in their present offices, are such judges of merchandize, that they would quickly be able to detect a suspicious person. A writer in the Packet of last week seems entirely to mistake the nature of this matter. It is really an office, and not a trade, and we see enough of the evils of making a trade of public offices. He calls it a monopoly: As well might he call the attorney-general's office a monopoly, because he brings all suits for offences against private persons, &c. The lawyers would be equally justifiable in calling his a monopoly of law. The truth is, we shall ever mistake, if we consider this business as a trade. It is really an office of great importance to our police, and if it were only a private trade, the Assembly would not interfere with the regulation of it, nor would they lay a duty on the sales. On the whole, it will appear, on reflection, that if every person who can muster one hundred pounds may hold this office, that it will be setting up for sale a public employment of the utmost importance, to the great injury of the peace, property and fair trade of the citizens of Philadelphia.

A Friend of fair Trade and a strict Police.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

ON Saturday last I attended our hon. Legislature, while a debate arose on the endue bill lately published for consideration, and, I confess, was not a little astonished to find any advocates in its favour.

It appears to me that the hon. House have not sufficiently attended to a petition now on their own files, signed by a most respectable number of citizens, reproaching the idea of liberating the auction business, else it could never have happened that a single member would have given his voice in favour of a system so destructive of trade and the fair dealer, and so productive of idleness and fraud.

At present the auction business is carried on with great attention and fidelity by three very respectable citizens, two of whom have served their country in the field, in the time of difficulty and danger. The third, however, is not less respectable on this account, either as a citizen or an honest man. These gentlemen, it is well known, are fully competent to all the business in this line at the present day; indeed, it is an incontrovertible fact, that they are not employed half their time. Where then is the necessity of having a score of auctioneers, when three are already more than sufficient for the business?—In short, unless the Legislature mean (which cannot be supposed) to establish a number of receptacles for stolen goods and dishonest traffic, injurious to the citizens at large, and totally ruinous to commerce, they will reject the present bill, and thereby put an end to the solicitations of many who ought, and whose interest it would be, to pursue other avocations. And this, by the bye, will be in strict conformity to our constitution, which requires “that every freeman, to preserve his independence, ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may subsist.”

A FRIEND TO THE CITY.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

In addition to the many excellent tracts and remarks published in your paper against the use of spirituous liquors, please to insert the following extracts from the works of the learned and benevolent Dr. Hales.

“It is a well known observation of the dealers in hair for wigs, that they can distinguish the hair of persons who drink spirits by the touch, finding it dry, harsh, and dead ended, and unfit for use. It has been found, likewise, that spirits, by their drying and corrosive power, lessen the quantity of hair.”

“It is very observable, that these pernicious distilled spirits not only hurt the flesh, but spoil the tempers of hogs, rendering them remarkably cruel to each other.”

He adds further, that the flesh of hogs fattened by distillers is not near so good as that fattened by the farmers, that it was very apt to become putrid, and was of a very unwholesome quality. From hence he infers, that spirits must have equally bad effects upon the fibres of the human body, and subject them to many diseases.

* * * The City Troop of Light Dra-

goons, commanded by Capt. MILLS, are requested to meet, at their usual place of parade, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

Sept. 17, 1788.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 29th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and canters, has a white ring on her near hind leg, just above the gambrel joint; supposed to have been taken by an elderly man, who calls himself Samuel Clark, has short dark hair, with a great number of grey hairs mixed, very dark complexion; it is likely he will change his clothes. At the same time a grey Horse was taken out of the settlement, which was exchanged on the road. The above reward will be paid for securing the mare and thief, or Two Dollars for the mare, on her being delivered to the subscriber, or to WILLIAM REED, at the Center-house, Philadelphia.

Wilkbury, Luzerne county, ELEANOR BLACKMAN.

August 30, 1788.

Newtown, September 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on suspicion, and committed to the goal of this county, on the 8th of August last, a Negro woman named Vina, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; there appears to be near the one half of the hairs of her head grey; had on a dark calico short gown, and lincey petticoat. Her master or mistress are desired to come within one month from this date, and pay her fees, otherwise she will be sold for the same, by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, on the night of the 23th instant, a Dutch servant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, speaks broken English, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured lincey coat, cloth jacket without sleeves, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, the latter somewhat patched, new shoes with strings in them, small round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DANIEL TRIMBLE.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greenberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do every other week, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Some Thoughts on the Diseases of the Mind; with a Scheme for purging the moral Faculties of the good People of Pennsylvania---quite new and very Philosophical.

THAT there is an intimate connection between the soul and the body, and that the one is apt to be affected by the disorders and irregularities of the other, is a truth too manifest to be controverted. How this connection is formed, to what extent it exists, and what are the visible organs of the body, which compose the intermediate links of union with the invisible faculties of the mind, are problems which have been often in vain attempted. I neither pretend to have found out the secret, nor have I, at present, any plausible hypothesis to propose on this delicate subject.

This mutual influence, however, which plainly exists between spirit and matter in all animals, and more especially in man, hath produced many promising devices for remedying the disorders of the mind, which seem to be beyond our reach, by attacking the organs of the body, which are always within our power. A late ingenious author has gone great lengths in this hypothesis, in his dissertation on the effects of physical causes on the moral faculty.

For my own part, I believe there is some truth in the doctrine, and that in particular cases, if applied with great judgment, a partial and temporary effect may be obtained. But if the seat of the disease should really be in the mind, it will be in vain to expect a radical cure by medical attacks on the body, which can do no more than, for the present, deprive the mind of the instruments by which the exhibits her disordered faculties.---For instance, suppose a person to be of an irascible capacious disposition, and subject to violent and ungovernable gusts of passion. To reduce his body by phlebotomy, emetics, cathartics, a slender regimen, &c. would probably produce a dejection of spirits and an apparent coolness of temper---but must this man be kept all his life time in a state of debility. For there is no doubt but as soon as health and vigour are allowed to return, the angry dispositions will return too, and perhaps with increased inveteracy on account of the restriction. So also, if I should be infected with a troublesome itch for scribbling---which Heaven forbid!--and my friends, with a view to a cure, should deprive me of pen, ink and paper---for the present, to be sure, I could not scribble---but would the itch be removed?---Far from it---the scribbling matter being refused a discharge would accumulate and become more virulent---and as soon as the necessary instruments or organs of exhibition could be procured, I should scribble worse than ever.

This scheme of whipping the mind over the body's shoulders will not, I apprehend, answer any permanent purpose, and I know of no well authenticated cases to support the doctrine. Has government ever cured a propensity to theft by the administration of the whipping-post or wheel-barrow? Amongst the innumerable experiments that have been made, I never heard of one successful instance.---No---It seems more natural, that mental remedies should be preferred for mental disorders, and corporeal physic for bodily diseases. Let there be physicians and metaphysicians, as two distinct professions. I do not mean by metaphysicians, such as are now professors in universities and colleges, but *practising metaphysicians*, who shall study the disorders and irregularities of the human mind, and prescribe for their cure.

I have considered this matter very attentively, and am confident that many of the cares and evils of life might be removed or alleviated by a judicious metaphysical treatment. The first difficulty would be to gain the confidence of the patient in a new science; for this confidence would be as necessary to the metaphysical as it is to the physical cure of diseases; and even more so; for the imagination would have a great share in the business, and must indeed serve as apothecary to the metaphysician.---Wherein does the virtue of pills, potions and plasters principally consist?---surely not so much in the ingredients of which they are composed, as in the implicit faith of those to whom they are administered. A proof of which is, that no sooner is the composition generally known, but it sinks into general contempt---no body will take a detected nostrum. If then this confidence, this implicit faith of the patient, is so useful in the operations of material medicine, much more should it be depended upon and cultivated in a metaphysical treatment.---Possessed of this, I could, with flattering hopes of success, attack the maladies of the mind, by the use of discreet and obviously rational means.

For instance---should I find my patient disposed to melancholy, and his mind clouded with imaginary doubts, difficulties and fears, by poring over polemic divinity---I would prescribe a round of amusements, much company, and frequent changes of companions; I would by every artifice provoke him to frequent laughter, and plunge him deep into the vanities of this wicked world---but they should be vanities only; for I would on no account violate the bounds of strict morality.

To a patient of a contrary cast---vain, fickle, lequacious and full of levity, I would forbid the most innocent recreations---I would order him to take a chapter of the history of the martyrs every morning before breakfast---he should study algebra till dinner time---in the evening he should hear a long dull sermon, badly delivered, and should himself read one of our acts of Assembly before going to bed---and I would continue my regimen and remedies, with a few judicious intermissions, until I saw an entire change of disposition take place, and a radical cure obtained.

But I am preparing a full account of the diseases of the mind, with the proper mode of treatment in each, illustrated by a variety of cases. This work hath cost me much study, and deep researches into human nature, and the subtle springs and movements of the moral faculty. Although my book is almost ready for publication, yet the evils of the present time call so loudly for redress; that I cannot delay giving an extract from my chapter on the epidemic diseases of the mind, in hopes it may be of immediate use.

"CACOTHE'S MALEDICTIONIS, or an insatiable rage for slander and abuse. This disease is peculiar to free governments. The proximate causes are envy, discontent, and an overweening ambition; the diagnostic symptoms are an inveterate hatred of men of wealth or abilities, and particularly of those in public offices, and an unusual predominance of party spirit---and the crisis of the dilemma is an acrimonious eruption, discharging a deal of prurient matter in private companies or in the public papers. The curative indication is manifest; for this, like many other mental diseases, is best managed by allowing a free emission to the peccant humours, and permitting the moral faculty to purge itself by natural discharges of the malevolent ichor."

This quotation suggests an observation or two which will lead directly to my present purpose.---It is recommended that the moral faculty should be suffered to *purge itself by natural discharges*.---Now there are but two possible ways by which the mind can discharge its contents in the *cacotthes maledictionis*, viz. by *actions* or *words*. The most natural and least dangerous vent is that of words; either by speaking, scolding, storming, swearing, writing or publishing: when these means are forbid or not conveniently obtained, the disease breaks into action, viz. beating, bruising, mauling, cuffing, kicking, and evening murdering, killing, and so forth. And therefore a free scope should be given to words, as the most salutary and safe issue of the malignant matter.

The art of printing has been a great blessing to mankind, in as much as it affords a most convenient opportunity for the people to discharge their minds of indigested crudities, and rankling spleen. Before this invention, murders, assassinations, rebellions and revolutions were much more frequent than since. The

poisoned cup and the bloody dagger are not known in countries where the press and the free use of it are allowed.---As this is a new and a very deep remark, I hope it will be attended to---I know that the less sanguinary character of modern ages has been attributed to the progress of civilization---but how has this civilization been advanced---certainly, by the vent which the press affords for the morbid minds of the people to get rid of their impurities, and the opportunity of keeping up a free circulation of ideas, so necessary to the mental health of man---As a proof, we see that in countries where free access to the press is not permitted, the *filletto* is even at this day in use.

I now come to make the proposal which I had first in view when I sat down to write this paper, a proposal which I flatter myself will correct all the bad effects of party spirit or of personal animosity in this our city; and will sweeten and purify the political atmosphere of our commonwealth. The preface to this my project is I confess rather long; but it was necessary, to shew the metaphysical grounds upon which it is founded.

Let there be two public papers instituted---the one a weekly and the other a daily paper---let the printers be commissioned by government, and allowed competent salaries for their time and trouble. They should be *commissioned*, because all other printers should be prohibited from interfering in their department.---One of these papers may be entitled the ***** and the other the ***** Let these offices be always open, as places where the good people of Pennsylvania may ease their minds without restraint, rebuke, or any hindrance whatever. And whereas some men are naturally bashful, and do not like to be seen in doing their occasions, there shall not only be fictitious signatures provided for their concealment, but the printer shall, for the purpose of decency, have a tin plate fixed in his window, fronting on a little alley, if his situation will permit, otherwise, on the street; in which tin plate there shall be a slit or opening, large enough to receive secretly any excrementitious matter---and it shall, for distinction's sake, be thus inscribed---"WHA WANTS ME?"---Lastly, the printers, their papers and their authors, should be *out-lawed*. That is, they should be considered as beyond the reach of any censure or penalty of common or statute law, or restrictions by any ordinance, proclamation or regulation whatever.

By this institution all our other public papers would be kept free from impurities, and occupied, as they ought to be, with interesting or amusing articles of intelligence, grave or humorous essays, advertisements, &c. and all the filth of the city would be carried off by the commissioned papers. So that, after a little time, it would become as shocking to good manners for a man to vent his spleen in one of the public *news* papers, properly so called, as it would be to commit an indecent evacuation in a private parlour at a public assembly. And thus, also, would the minds of the people be kept sweet and healthy; for we may refine as much as the mind certainly has her indecencies as well as the body, and when overloaded with indigested matter must have vent somewhere; for nature will be obeyed, and surely good policy requires that a suitable place should be provided for the purpose, rather than that the public sense should be offended by the evacuations of every disordered mind; which, though necessary, is neither decked with roses nor perfumed with amber.

Yet I would not exclude from the common papers of the city attempts at wit or satire, or little effusions in verse in the poets corner. A sarcasm is nothing more than spitting---and so it is usual to say---"I have now spit my spite;"---a crude attempt at humour is parallel to blowing one's nose, for such humours are apt to collect in cold constitutions; and a young poetaster may be put into a considerable perspiration by the scorching flames of beauty---these may all happen in the best company without offence, provided they are conducted with decency; and they are certainly necessary to health.

I shall conclude with two instances in proof of my general system.

I knew a young man, about 32 years of age, of a slender habit of mind, who, from losses in trade and crosses in love, began to grow melancholy, retired and discontented. He came to me for advice. I asked him if he had ever tried to write verses. He answered, that he had upon two or three occasions, and found he could tack rhymes together pretty well, but had no thoughts of cultivating the talent. But I advised him by all means to do it. He followed my prescription, and for a year or two employed himself in writing Sonnets to Delia, Odes to Liberty, and Elegies on Squirrels, Birds and dead Lap-Dogs---with a variety of other subjects, according to the course of the humours that infected his mind. He is now of a calm contemplative habit, but far from melancholy; on the contrary, he is delighted with his own performances, and enjoys the comfort of *self applause*, which, after all, is the most substantial comfort of life.

My second instance is that of a German doctor, who has had, or thinks he has had, a vision, in which the mysteries and economy of the spiritual world were manifested to him. He has told me the story of this vision, and a very long story it is---I heard it all with patient attention. Some time after, he wanted to tell me the same story over again, but I begged to be excused. Upon which he candidly assured me, that he found it absolutely necessary to relate the history of his vision at least once a week, otherwise he grew restless and uneasy in his mind.---He came indeed full up to my present system, and said, in direct terms, that it was a *necessary evacuation of his mind*.

The practice of the law affords, I confess, a convenient outlet for much mental violence. Not only what are called *spite actions*, but many of those of a more sober aspect, are only extravasations of mental bile. But this process is too expensive and too tedious for general use. My proposal is I think much better in every respect. It is a scheme by which envy and revenge may be gratified without danger, and without cost; and abuse, slander and invective spend themselves, like rockets, in harmless explosions. For no man will ever think of giving credit to any thing contained in the ***** or the ***** PROJECTOR.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for

Trustees and Treasurer for the Mutual Assurance Company for insuring houses from loss by fire, will be held at the City Court-house, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, where the members are particularly requested to attend, at several matters of importance respecting said company will be laid before them.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

WARWICK FAIR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for holding the fair at Warwick is changed from the 28th to the 15th of October. The subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to the stall-keepers, for he has taken, and will continue to take great pains in procuring every thing necessary for their accommodation.

September 3, 1788. RICHARD KEY HEATH.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, who removed from the county of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, about 25 or 30 years past, or in case of his death, to his heirs, that a sum of money is in the hands of the subscribers, being the surplus of the sale of the lands of the said Hillman, sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, by

PETER TREXLER, jun.) Auditors,
MICHAEL SNYDER,)
Northampton county, Sept. 10, 1788.

For Public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock

in the forenoon, on the premises,

TWO valuable plantations in Montgomery county, and township of Norriton, viz. No. 1. Containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceased, lived, there are on the premises a large commodious stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn with convenient stables, and other necessary out-houses, a stone spring-house over a never failing spring of water near the door, a large apple orchard of excellent fruit, near 20 acres of meadow, the greatest part of which is watered, a considerable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, a large portion of woodland. The ploughland is of an excellent quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

No. 2. Containing 137 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place; there is on this place a log house and barn, the ploughland is good, near 80 acres of excellent woodland, there is three acres of meadow, with the advantage of water to make a very considerable quantity more. This plantation has the advantage of a shad fishery, supposed superior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to the Executors.

All persons having demands against the estate of the said William Bull, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are likewise desired to make payment, to HENRY PAWLING, jun. near the premises, and JAMES LITTLE, Hackett-town, New-Jersey, Executors. Norriton, September 11, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, JAMES HAUGHEY, of the county of New-Castle, in the Delaware state, husbandman, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1784, became bound in a certain bond unto Isaac Antrim, of East-Jersey, and county of Monmouth, for payment of £ 105, lawful money of the Delaware state; and on or about the same 6th day of November became bound in a certain other bond unto Joseph Antrim, of West-Jersey, Burlington county, for the payment of the sum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the same 6th day of November, became bound in a certain other bond unto Aaron Robins, of the state of New-Jersey, for the payment of the sum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the same 6th day of November, also became bound in a certain other bond unto William Talbot, of West-Jersey, and county of Burlington aforesaid, for the payment of the sum of £ 100.

TAKE NOTICE, That, having received no consideration for the said bonds, or any of them, I am determined not to pay the said several sums of money, or either or any of them, to the said obligees, or to any other person who may be by them authorized to receive the same. All persons are therefore forewarned against taking assignments of the same bonds.

Dated at New-Castle,
Sept. 3, 1788.

JAMES HAUGHEY.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Lawrence Faunce, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GAFF, Administrator.

Southwark, September 11, 1788.

A STRAY HORSE was taken up the 27th inst. by the subscriber, living at the upper end of Germantown. He is black with a white streak down his face, no flies, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a swelling on his near fore leg. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Germantown, August 30, 1788.

ZACH. NIEMAN.

ALL persons who have demands against HENRY SHERRADIN, late of Vincent, who some time ago absconded, are hereby notified that his property, real and personal, is attached, whereupon the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Chester appointed us the subscribers to adjust the demands of the said Sherradin's creditors, for which purpose we shall attend at the house of William Beaumont, in West-Chester, on Friday, the 10th day of October ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all whom it may concern are requested to attend, otherwise they will be excluded.

JOHN HANNUM, } Auditors.
CHARLES DILWORTH, }
WILLIAM GIBBONS, }

Sept. 13, 1788.

This further public notice is likewise given to creditors and others, that by virtue of the aforesaid appointment, and the powers by act of Assembly, granted to Auditors, we shall expose to public sale, on the spot, on Saturday, the 18th day of October ensuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a small tract of land, with some improvements thereon, containing 75 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Vincent, bounded by lands of John Lewis, John Keely, the heirs of John Evans, deceased, and others.

JOHN HANNUM, } Auditors.
CHARLES DILWORTH, }
WILLIAM GIBBONS, }

Sept. 13, 1788.

Bucks county, September 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias* to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Northampton, bounded by lands of Robert Heaton, James Logan, and others; containing about 221 acres and three quarters. Also, a lot of meadow ground, about 13 acres and 141 perches, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Robert Pearson, William Stockdale, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Plumly, deceased, and Alice his wife, and to be sold by

Jas WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PETER PAULUS, you are hereby

notified, pursuant to a subpoena directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, Sophia Paulus, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JAMES CORDELL, you are here-

by notified, pursuant to a subpoena directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, Mary Cordell, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

The advantages to pay and salary officers, and public creditors are the foregoing, and, in addition thereto, the certainty that their wages, salary and demand on the Treasury, will afterwards be paid in specie; and the collection of the revenues, which at present is clogged and impeded by this paper, will be expedited and facilitated when the paper is destroyed, and the speedy and punctual payments of their demands thereby promoted; for all other persons who have now taxes, imposts or public dues to discharge, are interested in withholding payment as long as they can; before they pay, they must buy paper money; the longer they delay this, and the less the demand, the cheaper they can purchase it, and consequently their interest is promoted by delay.

Such persons as are disposed now to lay the bills of credit by, will prefer laying by then the obligations given to the subscribers (which are negotiable) because the bills laid up will be useless, and all the other bills must be redeemed, before the person can step forward with them and demand specie, for no one of the bills of credit is made exclusively redeemable at any of the annual periods of partial redemption: but with these obligations he may step forward, and receive payment in specie, for some in one year, some in two years, and some in three years.

To the subscribers also will flow the pleasing satisfaction, that in promoting their own interest, they have rendered essential service to the state.

Tuesday last the following petition was presented to the General Assembly by the Committee of Public Creditors. It was read and referred to the committee on that part of the message from Council, respecting the depreciation of the paper money:—

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freeman, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met;
The Petition of the Subscribers, a Committee of the Public Creditors, humbly sheweth,

THAT the bills of credit of this State, emitted pursuant to the act of assembly of the 19th of March, 1783, upon which many of those whom your petitioners represent depend for the daily subsistence of themselves and families, are so much depreciated as to occasion very great distress and loss to individuals; and by giving hopes of further depreciation to tempt great number of people to delay the payment of their debts, taxes, and customs due to the state. That your petitioners apprehend this depreciation is not owing either to the want of faith in the final redemption of those bills of credit, or to the quantity, but to the great scarcity of hard money and the consequent necessity people are under of disposing of their paper at any rate rather than to keep it by them, and to the almost total want of any demand for paper money, which prevents its circulation. That your petitioners further apprehend, that if any mode can be fallen upon to increase the demand for a circulation of those bills of credit, it will at once appreciate their value and accelerate the payment of public debts, taxes and duties as people will naturally make haste to collect and pay in the paper money when it is every day rising in value, for the same reason that they now defer the collection and payment in hopes of its every day growing cheaper. That your petitioners humbly conceive one principal cause of the very languid circulation of the paper money at present, is that an opinion has been taken up that those bills of credit are not receivable by law in payment of any taxes excepting those which are due to the public treasury of the state. That those taxes are supposed not to amount to much more than a quarter part of all the taxes and assessments which are ought to be collected within this commonwealth, and of course the demand for hard money in the payment of public taxes is nearly three times as great as that for paper money. That to this it should be added that the demand for paper money, upon which its value must ever depend, is still less; as it will neither pay private debts, which ought to remain fixed and independent of any depreciation, nor purchase the necessities of life, nor even discharge the fees of the public officers of government, who enjoy the emoluments of their offices from the the public, and equally supported by monies raised from the citizens by the authority of government, with the other officers who receive annual salaries, ought to be in the same situation with them, and equally contribute to the establishment of the public faith, by giving the bills of credit a more extensive circulation in the receipt of the fees of office. That from all the causes before mentioned, those bills of credit answer a very small part of the purposes of money, and in the present state frustrate the expectations of those who are under the necessity of receiving them in payment of what is due to them from the public. That your petitioners humbly apprehend those evils may in a great degree be remedied by making the paper money receivable in all fees of office, taxes and assessments whatsoever, as the quantity of the bills of credit now in emission is not more than sufficient to answer the purposes of payment of the public debts and such fees, taxes and assessments, and will therefore be called for in every part of the state so long as there is any difference remaining between specie and paper, whereas at present they circulate, only in the city of Philadelphia, and there very slowly. That your petitioners apprehend there cannot be any inconvenience arising from the measure which they beg leave to suggest, unless it be a slight one to the public officers in the receipt of their fees, and who as your petitioners have already observed, ought to share with their brethren in the public service such inevitable losses as arise from the public exigencies, for that it will always be in the power of those who are employed in levying taxes and assessments to proportion them to the value of the money, even if the depreciation should continue, and there is no justice in suffering those who are indebted to the public to profit by their own negligence and delay. Your petitioners therefore pray that the speedy relief may be afforded them in the premises, and that a bill may be brought in and passed into a law for making the said bills receivable in the payment of the taxes and assessments within this state, and of all fees to officers.

And your petitioners will pray, &c.

SEED WHEAT, Of the Yellow Bearded kind,

Which from experience hath been found to resist the destructive operations of the Hessian Fly,

To be Sold by Levi Hollingsworth,
At his stores, the third wharf below the Bridge—where a sample of the straw may be seen.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1783.

THOMAS HOWARD, Clock and Watch-maker,

HAS removed his Shop to where he now lives, a few doors higher up Second-Street, between Market and Chestnut-Streets, and immediately opposite to Matthew McConnell's.

He has for sale, a few
PHILADELPHIA and LONDON made WATCHES, and a small assortment of WATCH MATERIALS. ||

ROBERT WOOD,
In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GATE, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the best quality;
Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be supplied with on reasonable terms.

August 29, 1783.

Trenton, September 5, 1783.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, with a HORSE, man's saddle and bridle, the property of the subscriber in Trenton, on Thursday, the 28th of last month, (August) a woman, named AT-KINSON, supposed to be gone towards Philadelphia and Darby; she is young, handsome and of a middle size, she wore her (black) hair combed down on her shoulders, having no cap, a man's black hat, and rode on a man's saddle. The HORSE is of a light grey colour, four years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, his mane and tail white, his most natural gait is to pace, has been galled on the breast, by a breast-plate of a chair harness, the hair growing on said place is of a darker colour than the rest. Whoever will secure said WOMAN, HORSE, &c. so that the owner gets his HORSE again, shall be entitled to the above reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL DENNISON, at the George Tavern, in Second-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Trenton.

CONRAD KOTTS.

August 27, 1783.

Stop the VILLAIN. EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Standing-Stone township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named DENNIS M'AVOY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, talks with the brogue, a well shaped likely fellow, black hair, took with him a light coloured superfine broadcloth coat about half worn, tore in one of the fore skirts about three inches two ways so as to form a half diamond, silk and cotton striped jacket, tow trousers, new wool hat, new shoes tied with strings, coarse and fine shirts. All Captains of vessels are requested not to harbour him, as it is likely he will endeavour to get to Ireland. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

Southwark, August 29, 1783.

LEFT at the stable of John Mansfield, a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkeley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

JONATHAN PENROSE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.
RAN away on the first instant from the subscriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Castle county, an indentured Irish servant man, named PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, (he has a good deal of the brogue) about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, broad shouldered, round faced, short black hair, he has a sore on his left leg, on which he keeps a piece of cloth laced, and wears his trousers low to hide it; had on, and took with him, a round hat, a blue coating coat with a red velvet cape, an old white blanket coat, a brown fustian short coat and breeches, a pair of leather breeches, one yellow striped vest, two shirts and two pair of trousers partly new. Whoever takes up said runaway, and lodges him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1783.
To be Sold by public Vendue,
On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, (if not sold before by Private Sale.)

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsylvania): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling. Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

And also to be Sold by public Vendue,
On Thursday, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwith township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," in the city of New Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

To the respectable Freeman Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the Freeholders and other Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff, Which favor will be acknowledged by,
Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,
JAMES ASH.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged and very humble servant,
WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the respectable Freeman, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,
FOR former favors, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks; and should you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by
Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by Joseph Wright, against Catharine Wright, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid.
August 18, 1783. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1783.
PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the Town and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.
N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewise 7 acres of swamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and several out-houses, a barn and stables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or grass; 180 acres of cleared land, the rest timber, with a run of water all along one side of said plantation, lying in the township of Manington, Salem county, West-Jersey.

Also another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the rest timber; lying in the aforesaid county, and to be sold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

August 20, 1783.
N. B. The subscriber has three negroes to dispose of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

George Tudor, Broker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of Market-Street, three doors above Second-Street, opposite the Court-house, where he continues to—

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the security is satisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.